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The Enstern Question.

After two years' experience with the Far Eastern question, we think it has been hoped by right-minded people in all countries that the Near Eastern question might be allowed to remain dormant for a time at least. But there are suggestions in European despatches received yesterday evening that the whole world trouble may be on the eve of resurrection.

According to our cable news, the French Ambassador at Constantinople has sent an ultimatum to the Sultan, informing that potentate that unless he settles the claims and concedes the demands of France, the Embassy will European Feeling Toward America. be closed and the Ambassador and his entire staff will leave the country. There is a suspicions synchronism between this action and the reported mobilization of Russian troops on Turkish frontier. It is also stated that twenty Russian torpedo boats and several despatch boats have arrived in the Dniester Deita in support of the move-

Possibly these developments may indicate a serious international situation. The act of M. Constans, at Constantinople, in forcing the difficulty between France and Turkey peremptorily to an immediate issue, appears dispropertioned to the gravity of the difference, which is not one that ordinarily would be regarded as a casus belli, or even as good cause for the rupture of diplomatic relations. But if there should happen to be an understanding between Paris and St. Petersburg, providing for joint action against the Ottoman Empire, the course taken by M. Constans would be explainable.

The massing of the Russian troops on Abdul Hamid's frontier may mean nothing more than a demonstration, rendered excusable if not justifiable by current troubles and the danger of uprisings in the Balkan peninsula. But, in this connection, it is well to remember that Bulgaria has been acting in a belligerent spirit toward the Porte, and her representative at Constantinople has gone almost to the point reached by the French Ambassador. It will not do at this time to assume too great a degree of danger to the peace of Europe on the basis of the facts now before us. But the situation is interesting, if it be not alarming. Were Russia and France to attack Turkey, it is certain that Germany would not be an unin-terested spectator, except in the event that the Kaizer had been placated and promised satisfactory compensation, England would be more concerned than navy in hostifities. But England has no land force to spare. Still, a Russo-French war against Turkey would imend perhaps bring her face to face with | the danger that already threatens her Indian frontier. It is hard to say whether England would fight or not With an ally like Germany she would. Without one it is an open question if she would dare. Common action by Austria and Italy would be improbable, They are in anything but harmony over the ambitions and designs of the for-

mer in the Balkans. The key to the situation, as usual of late in European complications, is in the mailed hand of Emperor Wilhelm. If he is willing to see Turkey carved by his neighbors, it is not unlikely that the operation will be performed. Should be object vigorously, we do not believe tint the Sultan will be driven over the Bosphorus just yet.

The Shipping Subsidy Scheme,

There is no reason to doubt that a strong although quiet effort is being made to round up the Republican Senators in favor of the Shipping Subsidy bill. The pressure is being brought to bear chiefly upon Senators, because those especially interested in the measure look upon the House as an inconsequential factor, which can easily be whipped into line when the time come: Considering the financial interests that are pushing the scheme, and the circumstance that it is the pet measure of the prospective Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1994, there is ample reason for believing that the effort now under way will be successful. To be sure, in order to "save their faces," some of the Senators may demand ver bal changes here and there, so that they may go before their people and argue that the objectionable features of the bill were removed before they voted for it. But we may be entirely certain that the "objectionable" features never will be removed. They may be masked behind misleading verbiage, but the very moment the bill ceases to be vicious in its substance, that very moment Mr. Hanna will lose all inter-

It is designed to favor a few rich shipowners, and it is impossible to imagine anything in the way of a subsidy that would be worse in principle, or more unjust in its operation. All bounties are bad, but this scheme is of such a nature that the major part of the benefits must, of necessity, go to a few men, and these already in the possession of immense wealth. None but very rich men or companies can possibly build such vessels as those which are to receive the lion's share of this boun ty, while poor men or men of moderate means can build no ocean steamers at all. This everybody knows to be the

There is no assurance or even suggestion that the measure will lower ocean freights in the smallest degree Nor will it do so. The bulk of th bounty will go to a few vessels (according to speed rating) which carry but a small proportion of the freight, and the reason for the proposed subsidy is that with foreign vessels, even at present freight rates.

If the shipping industry is to be subddized, so should every other industry vocate a shipping subsidy to the exclusion of similar aid for every other lagging industry with any sort of consistency, save upon a showing that the pusiness of carrying goods at sea is more important and valuable to the country than any other. No such showing can be made. There are many industries vastly more important than that of carrying goods from one country to another. Agriculture is of immeasurably greater moment, for it is the basis of all human support. But the farmers have been left to shift for themselves and get along as best they could while the manufacturers, protected by tariff bountles, have formed themselves into trusts, and grown enormously rich largely at the expense of the farming classes. There is far more reason why the farmers should be bountied for the grain, vegetables, and cotton raised than there is for the payment of huge subsidies to a few multimillionaire shipowners. Already it is apparent that the trust principle is to be extended to ocean navigation, and if any measure passes Congress providing for shipping bounties, to be extended over a period of years, we may be absolutely certain that the most of it will go into the coffers of the great

Shipping Trust. As before observed, it is not unlikely that this delectable scheme may pass both Houses of Congress at the next session. If so, it will be one more iniquity added to the load which Hannaridden Republicanism is now carrying, and which must ultimately break the back of the party that bears it.

Prof. Suess, the noted publicist, of Vienna, is urging a European commercial combination against the United States, and it is morally certain that he comes much nearer representing European sentiment than do those partisans who study the situation solely

for the purpose of finding something in

it that will sustain and uphold the tariff policy of the Republican party. M. Leroy Beaulieu, the eminent French writer on economics, takes the same view, and a few days since expressed the opinion that some action of a concerted nature would be taken by the leading European States for the protection of their interests. Upon its being suggested to him that there were antagonisms that would make a European combination very difficult, M. Beaulieu replied that it was not necessary-that they should enter into an actual commercial combination; that by each State acting separately, and retaliating on behalf of its own special interests, the same end could be attained.

All of this is significant, for both men stand high in the estimation of Europe, and they speak, one from the French and the other from the Austrian point of view. We have already had a taste of Russian retaliation, and we are quite likely soon to get a very much heavier dose at the hands of Germany. It is, therefore, easy to see that the future is full of possibilities for trouble.

Prof. Suess lays especial stress upon the attitude of the American trusts, the past four years. which, entrenched behind an impassable tariff wall at home, are aiming to capture the European markets also Naturally this is a matter of deep concern to European Governments, and they are certain to take measures for the protection of their own people. The progressive States of Europe will never the operation of the overgrown trusts

separately. European economists are probably attaching too much importance to the mere trade balance in our favor. This this score would not be great. will necessarily diminish as soon as the payments have to be made in cash. Europe has bought so largely because she could pay in something else than actual money, and just as soon as gold has to be sent in considerable amounts to America, it will check the purchases of American goods. At the same time a portion of this balance results from the sale of American products which

European producers are anxious them-

trade balance attracts much attention Wise or unwise, the measures adopted by European countries for their own protection are certain to injure us, and referring to the matter in its last issue, Bradstreet's" says: "Might it not be well, for example, to adopt the policy of reciprocity with a view of avoiding as far as possible, the imposition of the high tariffs with which American exports are at present threatened abroad?" True enough, it might be well, and it will be still better to remove every vestige of the tariff from those products controlled by the trusts, which are the prime cause of our commercial troubles abroad, and the on

pressors of the great consuming public

Our South American Polley. The "New York Herald" is authority for the statement that the view of this country's duty, expressed by Jeffries, the American soldier of fortune, at Colon recently, has the endorsement of the Administration. Jeffries, it will be remembered, denounced the Liberals, who are struggling to restore con stitutional government in Colombia, and maintain it in Venezuela, and said that the United States at once ough to interfere in behalf of the reactionary dictator Marroquin, and the would e dictator, Asphalt Andrade, Again, the "New York Hetald" editorially shricks for immediate action, and we admit that, if action there is to be, it will have to come soon to accomplish the desires of the Asphalt Trust.

The 1ruth is that President Castro, of Venezuela, has neatly turned the tables likely to cause much of a break in the on the Colombian and native conspirators who planned his ruin. Newspapers close to the Administration and the Asphalt Trust are roaring themselves black in the face in denunctation of Castro, whom they accuse of plotting to overturn the Marroquin despotism at Bogota, and to resist the rebellion of Andrade in Venezuela. It will have been noticed, however, that Castro did l not load a gun or turn a hand against his enemies until they marched agains him across the frontier in one instance and raised the banner of revolt on a Barber pole in the Bermudez district, in

another. It is doubtful if President Castro much more than suspected the double rod in pickle for him until overt acts had been committed by the plotters. without it our ships cannot compete Then he took prompt action, sent for

his Colombian friend, General Uribeof freedom in the neighboring State. The conspiracy had been secretly in the country. It is impossible to ad- hatched in New York and Washington. and its promoters were ready to strike before Andrade left the former place with arms and ammunition for which it is quite improbable that he had to pay a cent. Unless General Castro had Marroquin-Andrade movement must have taken him by surprise, as it was

intended to. Whether it did or not, he has been able so far to meet and overcome the crisis. So successful has he been, indeed, that if the United States does not and Asphalt Andrade, and by armed force put down the Liberals in both South American Republics, Castro will have his trust rival in fail, and the Colombian constitutionalists will expel Marroquin and set up a republican form of government in place of the dictatorship, all within a few weeks.

As that state of affairs would sound excuses for interference. The American public is being carefully fed with stories which, if true, would show that Castro had been doing exactly what Marroquin and Andrade-supplied with men, from this country-actually have done. The stream is being artfully muddled, and the Venezuelan President

is being blamed for it. Such diplomacy can have but one obfect in view and what that object is will be seen before long. The "New York Herald" seems to concede that there may be a shadow of doubt concerning the right of the United States to march its forces all over the State of Colombia in an effort to crush Liberal opposition to the dictator; but, of course, holds that there is no question that this Government would be within its rights were it to seize and hold the Isthmus of Panama for his benefit. The isthmus will be the entering wedge, and, if the security of that territory should enable Marroquin to concentrate his troops elsewhere in numbers sufficient to defeat the Venezueians, and Andrade should be able, with fillbusters and discontented natives, to attack Castro dangerously in the rearwhy, then, interference might not go further. On the other hand, should it appear that nothing short of expeditions into Colombia and Venezuela would serve to keep Marroquin and place Asphalt Andrade in power, there is no great reason to doubt that they would be sent upon one or another pre text. The same spirit that dictated economic war against Rusisa for the behoof of the Sugar Trust might easily operate to bring on an invasion of Venezuela for the advantage of the Asphalt Trust. Of course, such an adenture, if engaged in, would be for and property"-a phrase quite elastic enough to cover anything desired that the people of this country would stand, and that they will stand a great deal has been painfully demonstrated during

The South and Cuba.

The suggestion having been made that the policy of admitting Cuba into the Union as a State may be an important issue in the campaign of 1904 the "New York World" intimates that if the issue were thus presented there allow their industries to be crushed by might be some realignment of parties. The assumption is that the South beany other Power, and might use her of this country. They will simply shut ing a large producer of sugar, tobacco,

In commercial and industrial matters there is always some selfishness, but just an ordinary megaphone he used. speaking generally the South has been excepting a few sugar planters in a Boer convoy. the country have advocated lowering the tariff wall without much regard for their own products. The sugar planters constitute but a small fraction of the people of Louisiana, and the tobacselves to furnish, and in this aspect of co planters not a very large percentage the matter it is not strange that the of the entire population of the South. As for the competition in tropical fruits, that is an almost negligible quantity.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the South has been practically a unit in demanding the free admission quite similar to those of Cuba. True, Cuba, but so also is Cuba small compared with the South, and it is not to be supposed that the people of that section would reverse their principles as suddenly as the Republican party forent its time-honored traditions in dealing with the newly acquired Territories. There is still, it is to be hoped, some consistency in the country, little of that quality is to be found in

the leadership of the "grand old party." It is also suggested that the large negre population of Cuba would tend to create opposition in the South to the admission of the island. This is possible, but not probable, and in any event the opposition thus engendered is not likely to be very strong. The negro question in Cuba is very different from the same question in the South, and the Southern Democracy will be very likely to conclude that Cuba can take care of her own race question. The whites are now in the majority, and under the new order of things the majority is very likely to increase, so that this question is by no means a serious one. No one has any warrant to say what position the South will take respecting the admission of Cuba should the issue arise, but there is nothing in either the tariff or the race question that seems

lines of the Democratic party,

The Havana Mosquito Martyrs. There is a disposition in some quar ters to discuss the morality of the transaction by which two people in Havana recently died of yellow fever. These men deliberately allowed themselves to be bitten by mosquitoes infected with the disease, in order that it might be discovered whether or not this was really a source of contagion. Several others subjected themselves to the same experiment, were seized with the fever, and recovered, but these two died Some people are inclined to argue that they had no right to take such a risk deliberately, even if well paid for it, on the ground that it was presumptive

It seems as if an argument of this chaplain to the Queen

sort were of the half-splitting variety Uribe, and openly encouraged the party | Thousands of men in every walk of life risk their lives and health with quite as much deliberation as this, and nothing is ever heard of them. Most people ar acquainted with one or more indi-viduals who have pluckily gone on with their chosen work, in the face of warnings from their physicians that such course would probably kill them in been informed of what was going on short time. Sometimes they die as a by his country's legation here, the consequence of, their determination. and sometimes they do not. In some cases it is ambition which moves them to take the risk, and in some cases love for family, and in others simple neces sity-the need of daily bread and ina bility to secure it in any other way. In the face of the statistics about deathat once espouse the cause of Marroquin | dealing trades, and about the unsanitary conditions which cause millions of people to die of typhoid fever or tuber culosis, it seems rather a small matter that two men in Havana, out of several subjects of experiment, have willingly risked yellow fever, and have died of it.

If the physicians had subjected them to the test without their consent or knowledge, with the same result, their the death knell of any hope the Asphalt action would justly have been con-Trust may have of monopolizing the demned as cruel and cold-blooded; but Bermudez asphaltum deposits, we are this was a case in which clearly no connot in the least surprised to see the clusion could be reached without some Administration press at work to find such experiment; the success of the ex periment meant safety for innumerable people; its failure would have meant the safety of the subjects. Moreover, there was a reasonable chance that under the care of the physicians in money and munitions of war, and even charge of the affair, the patients would recover even if seized with the disease and as a matter of fact, all but two did,

The sum and substance of the whole matter is this: When the safety and welfare of the whole population of any region is involved, and it becomes necessary for science to ask for voluntary subjects for a given experiment, it is quite moral for them to offer their services, as they would if the common welfare were threatened by war instead of disease. When a man enlists in the militia he takes an infinitesimal risk of getting killed in case his services are needed against a mob. In both cases the man who takes the risk of death should, if possible, be without family or responsibilities, and compensation for him if he lives, and for his heirs if he dies, should be liberal. It is certainly as justifiable to ask for volunteers in a case like this as to insist that the whole population shall volunteer as subjects for experiment in case of an epidemic. If it is possible, by the willing action of half a dozen men, to save the community from yellow fever, smallpox, typhoid fever or diphtheria. there is no more reason for anyone's objecting to the transaction than for objecting to the draining of a pestilential marsh because the workmen who do it might take fever and die.

It is pleasing to note that Chicago is be coming interested in the project for the change of the date of the Presidential inauguration, and that the expressions are unanimously for it. This is right and good as far as it goes. But mere expressions of opinion are not enough. We wan the protection of "American interests official action, and this can easily be attained if the effort is pressed in the right way. The arguments are all in favor of change. It is well suggested that it will be of great advantage in a legislative way. As at present, the session of Conis too short to be of much practical value. Especially as it is cut in two by the holidays. But the great consideration is the climatic one, which affects not only the comfort, but the health and the lives of the multitudes of people who attend the

ceremony. Sampson is enjoying an outing prepara tory to a little unpleasant business he will be called upon to transact about the middle of September. it is at a picturesque New Hampshire resort that he is disportour goods out of their markets, and the and tropical fruits, would naturally op- ing himself. The despatch which gives us effect upon us will be just the same pose the admission of Cubs, which whether they act in combination or would, of course, allow the products of the wharf at Lake Sunapee, the steamers would, of course, allow the products of of the South. There may be something siren with him? We judge not, because in this, but probably the opposition on the story positively states that he appeared fatigued, and "leaned heavily upor his wife's arm." So it must have t

> Again Lord Kitchener is able to report very liberal on the subject of trade, and a British victory. This time it was over excepting a few sugar planters in a Boer convoy. Eighteen prisoners and Louisiana the people of that part of many horned cattle are the net results of

the engagement. The country is beginning to wonder it the War Department. The strange disleved, would show that Sampson knew of Cervera's presence in Santiago Harbor eleven days before acting upon the information, presents the aspect of a mys-tery, the look of which the American public do not like. As we understand the matter, it is a mystery that no one but General Greely can solve, and he is on of Porto Rican products, which are the other side of the world in the Philip-Porto Rico is small compared with main until the secrets of the service can no longer be bored for by the Hon. Jere Wilson and the Hon. Isidor Rayner.

Attorney General Knox has gone to Pittsburg for a week; probably to secure evidence for a large and able-bodied ovement against the Steel Trust later on-considerably later on.

PERSONAL.

A full length marble statue of Dr. William Gilbert, the father of electrical sci ence and author of "De Magnete," is to be erected at the instance of members of the medical profession at Colchester, England, his old home.

The borough of Kensington, in London is arranging to purchase the residence of

Ibrahim Bey, grand master of cerem nies and dragoman of the imperial divan in Turkey, has received through Viscount Wolseley—who recently visited Constanti-nople as special envoy to announce King Edward's accession—a present from the English King in the form of a beautiful silver cup bearing King Edward's initials. Ex-Judge Logan Bleckley, of Charles

ille, Ga., who attended the University of mathematics, will become a student again next term. He has solved the mathemati-cal problem in which he was interested, and is in search of information now on other topics. Georgia last term in order to brush up on The Italian Government has created as

he Royal University in Rome a chair for the advancement of historical research in are advancement of mistorical research in connection with medieval and modern art. The new chair was created through the efforts of Prof. Venturi, who for the last eleven years has been in charge of the medieval and modern art classes at the university.

The monument to General Lawton in ndianapolis is to be a bronze statute of the court house grounds. The monument fund is now \$5,000.

The Rev. Dr. Handley Carr Glyn Moule Norisian professor of divinity at Cambridge University, has been appointed Bishop of Durham, in succession to the tate Dr. Westcott. The Rev. Dr. M. is the youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Moule View of Fordington, and was born it ist. He took high honors at Cambridge and has published many commentaries on Elilical subjects, as well as a book o poems. In 1988 he was appointed honorary

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Paris is carrying on a crusade against the mosquito, but not with oil. The public fountains are being shut off, those in the Place de la Concorde, at the Luxembourg. the Observatory, the cascade at Long-champs and the little brooks in the Bols. champs and the little brooks in the Bois. It is the Council of Hygiene which has brought this about, and it is compelled therefore to suffer the displeasure of the public. But the council says that mosquitoes are dangerous to the health, and as the fountains breed the pest the fountains must be suppressed.

They are becoming freer in Germany in neir comments on governing powers, and it is quite possible a story, entitled "The Golden Plate," in the latest number of 'Fliegende Blaetter," may have reference to Von Waldersee's remarkable standing with the Emperor. The tale says there was once a count and a countess who had a son born to them. They were very happy and gave a feast in his honor, in with porcelain. This made the trio mad and they bestowed on the youngster three bad gifts, which may be thus translated: "He'll be dumb," said the first. "He'll be without tact," said the second. "He'll talk too much," said the third. The fourth fairy laughed: "None of these evil gifts will do him any harm. He'll have protec-tion and a 'pull."

The habit of spitting becomes more and fore persecuted as the authorities are better informed of the dangers which may come of it. Recently Paris was stre placarded with tens of thousands of little bills about the size of a pocket handker-chief, which read: "Prefecture of Police. Notice. The public is earnestly requested in order to avoid the danger of propagat-ics tuberculosis and zymotic diseases reg tuberculosis and zymotic diseases, tot to spit in the streets." The notices were sent out in pursuance of an order promulgated by the municipal council last digated by the municipal council last i it is said to remain morely a so far as any observance of it has

The Pope's wardrobe, in so far as hi en cassocks and capes are concerned. is looked after by the nuns of the Repara tion on the solemn understanding that none of his discarded articles of wearing a practice common enough in the Pontifirate of Plus IX. Leo XIII has been known to break his own rule, and that no fewer than three times in favor of the same privileged lady, a fair and persuasive privilesed lady, a fair and persuasive American, who presented herself at the audience carrying a skull cap of the richest white satin. This she succeeded in exchanging for that of the Pontiff's well-worn one. This ruse met with a similar success on a second attempt, but somewhat doubtful as to the result of a third, the fair American brought the new skull cap filled with golden coins as an offering to Peter's pence. She scored again, needless to say, and the Pope's staff are awaiting with some curiosity the lady's next appearance in quest of the venerable Pontiff's skull cap.

The painful news comes from Paris that there is a woeful shortage in pearls. For several years now pearls have been the fashion, and the demand for them has been much greater than the supply. The consequence is that anyone who wants to buy a string of pearls or a "dog collar" for his wife or some one else must pay three or four times as much as he did fifteen years ago. There is on exhibition in Paris a pearl necklace containing forty-five jewels, twelve of which are black. It is worth \$88,000, and will be sold, so the French say, to an American. Americans are buying pearl necklaces worth anywhere from \$20,000 to \$60,000 without murmuring.

Twenty-five years ago London had probof the best. The hotel habit has become town houses. Those who still have Lonon mansions on their hands patronize the hotels for meals. Not content with dining notes for means. Not content with aiming out, your smart woman of today must have her afternoon tea at Claridge's, her lunch at the Cariton, and some ultra-smart people have been trying even to create a craze for going out for break-

The twenty leading hotels of London represent a capital of something like 7,-so,600 sterling. During a busy month they accommodate about 8,400 guests evthey accommodate about 8,400 guests every night and find employment for 4,500 servants. The Gordon Hotels represent an investment of three and a haif millions, and secured a profit last year of £156,000. The Cecil is run on a scale greater than the whole Government of more than one South American State.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

The Turk is not only unspeakable but he has no money to speak for him.-New

One Ambassador's withdrawal does not make a war. Besides, it is entirely too far from the holiday season to talk about carving turkey. New York Tribune.

Boston knows how to sympathize with outh American seaports that are beginning to imagine they see warships loom-ing up in the distance.—Baltimore Herald. It is not considered necessary to take a question of going out on a strike.-Chica-go Tribune. ote of the wives and children on the

The Sampson styles have invaded Ger many. Count Waldersee, who reached Thing after all the fight was over, is to e made a prince of the empire by way f reward. The next thing is to order board of enquiry to try the man who ought.—Columbus Press Post.

After carefully looking over the field Senator Platt is more than half convinced that there will be more political profit this year in being a reformer. De-troft Free Press.

Germany is taking more interest in the Colombia-Verezuela embroilment than the circumstances warrant.-Pittsburg Dis-

United States of ulterior motives in its policy to prevent the interruption of com-merce on the isthmus. Germany is mistaken this time. We have not yet taken up the temporary occupation policy, but we may come to that. In grabbing land we are becoming as expert as the best of them.—Indianapolis News. No European nation which has a decent

respect for the ownership of land that doesn't belong to it need feel any appre-hension with regard to the Monroe Doc-trine.—Philadelphia Ledger. In the estimation of some people har-

ny consists of one party lying down while the other party pounds him.-Mil-waukee Sentinel. The Anti-Trust League is wasting am-

munition on Attorney General Knox in trying to compel him to enforce the Sherman act against the monopolies. The trusts own the Government. The league should go for the trusts in the State notes awn the Government. The residual hould go for the trusts in the State ourse or get the States to pass laws o reach them. The gang in Washington not going to interfere with corporations high keep the officials in power.—Baiti-note World.

The Colembians must be a fertile peo e. They kill each other off in their civil

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

The question whether the fish and gan and punishment of indians maintaining their tribal relations and residing upon edian reservations within the limits of the State was recently decided in the negative by Judge Bunn, of the United States District Court, in re Blackbird (109 Fed. Rep., 129). John Blackbird, an Indian, and a member of the Chippewa tribe, on the Bad River reservation in the State of Wisconsin, was arrested upon the reservation for setting a net for fish the reservation for setting a net for fish in Bear Trap Creek, a small stream upon and mainly within said reservation. His net was stried by the game warden and he was tried in the Municipal Court and convicted of hishing with a net, contrary to the fish and game laws of the State, and was fined \$2, in default of payment of which he was sent to the county fail. A writ of habeas corpus was mued out at the instance of the United States Government, to test the legality of his conviction and imprisonment. Judge Bunn held that, since Congress has taken jurisalition of crimes committed by indians within the limits of an indian reservation, that jurisdiction is exclusive, and that the State laws do not extend to these cases, and that, morrover, the Chippewas had the right to ish and hunt on their reservation by treaty with the United States. In concluding his opinion, Judge Bunn said:

"After taking from them the great body."

In concluding his opinion, Judge Bunn said:

"After taking from them the great body of their lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin, allowing them to reserve certain portions for reservations, and stipulating that they should always have the right to fish and hunt upon all the lands so ceded, it would be adding insuit as well as injustice now to deprive them of the poor privilege of fishing with a seine for suckers in a little red marsh-water stream upon their own reservation."

I feel confident that neither the State nor Congress ever meditated any such crucity, and that the prisoner's arrest was the result of overzeal on the part of a fish and game warsen, which may be fish and game warden, which may be xcusable, but is not justifiable in law."

A city cannot restrain the erection of a wooden building in violation of an ordinance, holds the Appellate Court of In-diana in the case of Town of Rochester vs. Walters (60 N. E. Rep., 1101). An scription whatever within certain designated limits prescribed in the ordinance, and provided a penaity for the violation of the ordinance. The town sued to enjoin the erection of a wooden building within the designated limits, on the ground that such an act would be a violation of the ordinance. In deciding that the town could not maintain its suit, the court said: 'Il is perhaps true that a municipality might restrain the erection or maintenance of anything within the corporate limits that was in and of itself a nuisance, or if the erection of the building would work special and irreparable injury to the municipality or to its property. But in the case at bar the erection of the prohibited building within the fire limits was not a nuisance per se, and the injunction was asked simply because the contemplated act was a violation of the ordinance. A city ordinance has to the people within its reach all the force and effect of a legislative enactment. The ordinance in question provides a penalty for its violation, and neither the municipality nor a private citizen can ask a court of equity simply to enforce the ordinance by injunction." ription whatever within certain desig-A policy of insurance against the loss

sustained by an employer through accidents happening to his employes contained the following clause: "No action shall lie against the (insurance) company as respects any loss under this policy, unless it shall be brought by the assured himself to reimburse him for loss actually sus-tained and paid by him in satisfaction of is worth \$8,000, and will be sold, so the French say, to an American. Americans are buying pearl necklaces worth anywhere from \$20,000 to \$60,000 without murmuring.

The report of the Manchester ship canal for the half-year ended June 30 last is discouraging to advocates of artificial waterways and artificial ports, in the fact that it shows a decline of traffic from \$1,87,841 tons in 1900 to 1,39,148 in 1901. Net revenue for the six months was \$26,315, or enough to pay interest on the first and second mortgage bonds, and leave \$6,000 for interest on the \$25,000,000 the city of Manchester has invested in the canal. For the first time in the eight years since the canal was opened it shows a decrease of seagoing ships fell of \$62, per cent. The railways serving that part of England show like decreases of traffic, the cause heing the general depression in trade and the high price of coal.

Twenty-five years ago London had prob-

Twenty-five years ago London had prob-ably the worst hotels of any of the great husband about a year and a half, when he disappeared and she never saw him again or heard from him directly. After of the best. The hotel at a fashionable craze. People now live in he had been absent five years, during hotels during the season instead of taking which time she had made many efforts which time she had made many efforts he had been absent five years, during to find him, she remarried in the honest belief that he was dead, though as an belief that he was dead, though as an actual fact he was then alive. In action for separation brought by the wife against the second husband, the question as to whether the first marriage was valid or not arose. The court (Supreme Court, appellate division) held that the former marriage was not absolutely void, but only voidable, and that it came within the exception of the statute which declares marriages void if contracted while either party is living, except where the former husband or wife has absented himself or herself for five successive years former husband of whe has account years self or herself for five successive years without being known to be living. (Taylor vs. Taylor, 71 N. Y. Supp., 411).

A person summarily adjudged guilty of ontempt of court without a hearing or the service upon him of any process, for an act not committed in the presence of the court, and imprisoned for non-payment of the fine imposed, is held by Judge ment of the fine imposed, is held by Judge Evans of the United States Circuit Court, Kentucky, in ex parte Stricker 105 Fed. Rep., 145), to be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And where a person has been deprived of his liberty without due process of law by a State court, by being committed to jail for an alleged contempt not committed in the presence of the court, and without process or hearing, and the State law gives him no right of appeal, he is entitled to be discharged by a Federal court on a writ of habeas corpus.

A partner cannot claim, in competition with firm creditors, for advances for partnership purposes or for goods sold to his firm, holds Judge McPherson, of the United States District Court, E. D. Pennsylvanta, in re Ervin (109 Fed. Rep., 135) vania, in re Ervin (169 Fed. Rep., 185), and where a corporation entered into partnership articles with a firm, and interested money and sold goods to the firm, the corporation, to the extent of such acts, executed the contract of partnership by becoming a partner de facte and could not, by asserting that the partnership agreement was ultra vires, prove a claim in competition with general creditors upon bankruptcy of the firm.

A plaintiff was injured by being attack ed by a stranger while a passenger on the defendant's steamboat. The sole issue made by the pleadings in the case was that the master and crew, disregarding that the master and crew, disregarding their duty in the premises, made no effort to stop and quell said brawl and fight, or to protect the passengers from assaults, etc. The trial judge submitted to the jury the question as to whether the defendants were not negligent in not having a special officer on the boat to protect the passengers. The ceurt (Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey) held that carriers of passengers are bound to exercise care in maintaining order and guarding those they transport against violence, from whatever source arising. guarding those they transport against vio-lence. From whatever source arising, which might be rensonably anticipated or naturally expected to occur. But that in this case the question whether the com-pany was negligent in not having a spe-cial officer on the hoat to protect the pas-sengers was not raised by the pleadings, and the court erred in submitting it to the jury. (Partridge vs. Woodland Steams boat Company, 49 Atl. Rep., 736.)

A plaintiff was a passenger on a trot transfer to another line of the same com When he presented his transfe the conductor told him it was not good and during a colloquy between them the conductor roughly pulled him out onto the pavement, injuring him. On a trial for damages a verdict of £50 was found for the plaintiff, which was affirmed by the wars by the tens of thousands, for they fight like wasps and hornets. Yet they have men to send against Venexuela. It is now "On to Caracas" and "On to Bogota!" down there.—Mexican lierald. ayter vs.

SOCIETY.

Miss Washington, daughter of ex-Rep-esentative Washington, is visiting Miss obb, 1910 Sunderland place.

Mrs. Clarence Eugene Doyle and children have gone to Brooklyn to attend the wedding of Mrs. Doyle's sister, Miss Ce-cilia Gillis, and Mr. George Dwinell, which will take piace Saturday morning at 6.20 o'clock. The ceremony will be solemn-ized at St. John's Catholic Church and be accompanied by a nuptial mass. A wed-ding breakfast will be given at the resi-tive bride's father, Mr. B. W. dence of the bride's father, Mr. B. Gillis, and afterward there will be oneymoon trip to the Blue Mountain New York. Mr. Doyle will go on for the eremony, but his wife and little ones will remain for some weeks. Mr. Gillis, who was formerly the editor of a prominent was formerly the editor of a prominent paper in Richmond, and for some time was connected with the departmental service here, has for the past few years been a member of the "New York Times" staff and makes his home in Brooklyn. His two young daughters, Miss Cecilia and Miss Roberta Gillis, both of whom spent their early childhood here, are lovely and lovable girls who have many friends in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland gave a "pet animal race" at their Newport place Thursday, at which Mr. T. Sanford Beatly was referee. It was a thrilling contest, the prize going to a guinea pig, raced by Miss Jesste Lynch. The entries included a pig, managed by Mrs. Perry Belmont; a bantam rooster, by Mr. James Brett Stokes; a turtle, by Miss Lynch, and a lamb, by Mr. Howland.

Admiral Dewey, who has been at Newport, attending a meeting of the General Board of the Navy, of which he is prestdent, left for Portsmouth, N. H.

By way of diversity from the raudeville by way of diversity from the raudeville standard of entertainments now reging at Newport. Bur Harbor society yesterday Indulged in a festivity of the Arcadian type. Mrs. Burton Harrison's piace, Beautrchins, was the scene of the rustic parade given by that hostess, which was arranged by Mrs. A C. Barrose Theorem. to erect a wooden building of any de- arranged by Mrs. A. C. Barney. There was a parade of pretty maids in picturesque costumes, each leading by a ribbon esque costumes, each leading by a ribbon garlanded goats, sheep and calves. There was a pastoral pantomime, entitled "The Reward of Amaryllis," in which a number of young girls took part. There was also a dairy modeled after that of the Petit' Trianon, at Versailles, a minuet, conducted by Miss Barney, and a gavotte, directed by Mrs. Whelen. Sixteen young girls, including Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Barney, Miss Draper, and Miss Patterson, appeared in the guise of shepherdesses in pink and blue petticoats, with flowered overdresses and bodices.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ellinger, 618 I Street, have sent out invitations for nesday evening, August 28, from 8 to 11

Mrs. Evelyn Ryan, of New Jersey Avenue, accompanied by her son Howard, has gone for a visit to Philadelphia, At-lantic City and Cape May.

Mr. E. L. Graham, of the Columbus Ohio, pension agency, is the guest of Mr. H. P. Willey, of this city.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey has made an extended trip through Canada, going by way of Buffalo to Toronto, thence to the Thousand Islands, where she stopped at Miss Gregory, and later at Alexandria Bay. She traveled to Montreal and Quebec by the fine steamers of the St. Lawrence and made the trip of the Saguway, returning by way of Lake Champlain. Mrs. Mussey is now at Brant Lake, in the Adirondacks, with her daughter, Miss Dela Mussey.

The marriage of Miss Rosa Colman, of this city, to Mr. Phillip Nachman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., took place Wednesday evening at the residence of her father, Mr. M. Colman. Rev. Dr. Stern, of the Eighth Street Temple, officiated. Only the relatives and a few friends were present. The bride wore white chiffon handsomely trimmed with silk lace and ribbons. She was attended by her sister, Mr. M. Colman and Miss Cora Colman Mr. M. Colman and Miss Cora Colman, Mr. William and Aaron Colman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Colman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Colman, fr., Mr. and Mrs. Sam Louis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jackson, and Miss Rose Colman, relatives of the bride; Mrs. R. Nachman, Mrs. J. Roberson, and son, Mr. and Mrs. L. Nachman, Miss Alma Nachman, Master Leo and Harold Nach-man, the Misses Demelman, relatives of the groom, Mr. and Miss Goldsmith, Mrs. R. Walski, Mrs. Zach Walski, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sosen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sa-kowiski, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sa-kowiski, Mr. and Mrs. F. Basim, Mrs. F. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Basim,

Miss Corinne Parker, of this city, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mansfield their seashore home at Southampton

Colonel and Mrs. Whitcomb are at the White Sulphur Springs for the remainder of the summer.

REINSTATE THE CANTEEN.

Perhaps it is not betraying any secret when we say that one morning last week guardhouse at Jefferson Barracks for trial upon the charge of absence without leave, or, possibly more correctly speaking, for overstaying the leaves of absence given them the day before.

In every case it is understood the trans-

gressor was arrested in a saloon or ques-tionable resort in St. Louis by military squads sent out for the purpose In this connection it will also be well enough for those who have mamfested such zeal in the interest of temperance for the soldier to remember that during the existence of the canteen it was sel-dom that any soldier at the barracks had

occasion to come into or desired to visit St. Louis. At the canteen he found reasonable amusement, and something to appease the cravings of his appetite, at least to a moderate degree, and if he had the de-sire, under the eye of his officers and com-rades, he was not permitted to indulge to excess.

The forty-five boys punished at Jefferson Barracks are just that many examples going to prove that Congress, in abolishing the canteen, made a mistake.—St. Louis Star.

FOR A FAIR COURT.

The enemics of Admiral Schley apparently view with suspicion and disfavor every move made by his attorneys to ensure a fair hearing before the Court of Enouiry. Judge Wilson's request that a whether or not he has prejudged the case and expressed an opinion on the main point, as reported, is "considered surprising" by the Bureau of Defamation.

Not only Admiral Schley's counsel, but the American people have a right to de insist that no prejudiced man shall sit as a judge in the case.

There has been enough of lying, mis-representation, and suppression of facts to shake public confidence in the honor of certain bureaus of the Navy Depart-

of certain bureaus of the Navy Depart-ment, and any attempt to pack the court will ensure popular rejection of a verdict unfavorable to the man who destroyed the Spanish fleet at Santlago.—Philadelphia North American.

MR. HULL'S CONDUCT.

The extraordinary conduct of Representative Hall has won him much criticism and a sudden notoriety of a new sort. His conduct can hardly be called gentle manly, and if he attacks the salary slate of the higher insular offices, as promised to do, the act will not be lackpromised to do, the act will not be lack-ing a flavor of vindictivenesa. * * It is strange to regard a man of so much reputed ability, by which it is to be pre-sumed he has risen to his place in the State, posing in such a radiculous and childish light. The nature of his conduct calls for lenient thoughts and cases the friction of his rudeness.—Manila Times.